

CITY OF



CARLISLE

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1943

BY

ALLAN SEMPLE,

M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow) ; D.P.H. (Bristol).
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

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*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the City for the year 1943.

The report is again in an abbreviated form, only the essential parts necessary for continuity being retained.

I propose to comment shortly upon the salient features occurring during the current year.

The birth rate remains very favourable and is well above the average for the whole country. The still-births show a slight decrease on last year's figures, while the illegitimate live-births showed a considerable increase. The death-rate, though a fraction higher than the previous year, is still below the average for the country.

The Infant Mortality rate showed an appreciable reduction.

The deaths from Cancer remained almost at the level of 1942, and, as pointed out in last year's report, though a complete comprehensive scheme for the treatment of this disease is not yet in being, every case referred to the Local Authority received treatment in accordance with all the available facilities.

Infestation of property with vermin was again at a low level, but the infestation of persons with Scabies continues to present difficulties of control owing to all adult contacts failing to present themselves for examination and treatment. Facilities for the treatment of this condition were continued on the same lines as the previous year.

The incidence of infectious diseases on the whole, remained low. There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever but a very marked fall in the incidence of Measles as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The Immunisation scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria showed a very satisfactory increase in the number of pre-school children protected and the City now has a high percentage of the child population immunised against this disease. It is to be hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue.

There was a decrease in tuberculosis, especially pulmonary, and this was most marked amongst young adult females, an age-group which has shown a tendency to remain high in the past few years. Sanatorium beds have been fully occupied and at times an acute shortage was experienced.

The Government scheme of allowances for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, instituted in the previous year, has been continued. The exclusion of persons suffering from non-pulmonary types of the disease seems unjustifiable, especially as the term of treatment is often prolonged, though the prospects of recovery in most cases is very good. The practical administration of the scheme presents many difficulties.

The number of patients admitted to the Maternity Home continues to show a slight increase and the extra accommodation provided in the previous year was fully occupied.

The Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics continue to be well attended.

The Maternal Mortality, which has been very low for the past two years, showed an increase.

As indicated in last year's report the standard of cleanliness of the milk supply leaves much to be desired. Difficulties with regard to staffing and equipment during War-time account largely for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. To effect economy in transport a scheme was instituted at the beginning of the year whereby the Carlisle Milk Distributors, Ltd., together with the Co-operative Society, undertook to deliver all the milk in the City.

The incidence of Venereal diseases showed an increase especially with regard to cases of Syphilis and the attendances at the Clinics continued to increase in numbers necessitating extra facilities for females and children.

The National scheme of propaganda to educate the public with regard to the dangers of Venereal disease and the necessity of seeking early medical treatment accounted for a big increase in numbers seeking advice and thus many cases were got in the earliest stages.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the work of all the members of the staff, and for their constant and loyal support in maintaining the health services of the City in these difficult times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN SEMPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1944.

STATISTICS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	4,488
Population (1943), Estimate of Registrar-General	62,770
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Books	18,204
Rateable Value	£442,396
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,800

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ..	1234	632	602	
Illegitimate ..	109	53	56	
				Birth-rate, 21.4
Still-births ..	40	22	18	
				Rate per 1,000 births, 28.9
Deaths	740	358	382	
				Death-rate, 11.8

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—

From Sepsis	2
From other causes	3

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate	32.4
Illegitimate	27.5
	Total, 32.0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year 1943 supplied by the Registrar-General, was 62,770, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,343, an increase of 54 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 21.4 per 1,000 of the population, or an increase of 1.5 on the figure for 1942.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1943 was 16.5 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 18.6 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 19.4 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 40, and the still-birth rate is 0.64 per 1,000 of the population. In 1942 the rate was 0.71.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1943 was 0.51 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.63 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.61 per 1,000.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 109, or 81.2 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows an increase of 21.5 upon the figures for 1942.

In 34 instances, or 31.1 per cent. of the illegitimate live births, the mother was not a resident of the City.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 936, as compared with 888 in 1942. 35 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 231 persons not belonging to the City occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 740 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 11.2 per 1,000 in 1942.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1943 was 12.1 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 14.2 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales, 12.7 per 1,000.

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death 740 persons belonging to the City :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE CITY									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER " RESIDENTS " OR " NON- RESIDENTS " IN THE CITY.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified ..	671	40	2	6	12	23	53	157	378	472
Uncertified ..	69	3	1	—	2	1	2	20	40	8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid										
Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Influenza	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	35	—	—	1	2	8	13	10	1	17
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	9
Syphilis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	42	55	47
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	47	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5
Heart Disease	207	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	40	22
Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	51	146	65
Other Circulatory Diseases	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	21	1	—	—	—	—	2	19	91	35
Pneumonia (all forms)	27	6	1	1	—	—	4	4	14	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	24
Peptic Ulcer	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	6
Diarrhoea	7	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	13
Appendicitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	19
Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	16
Other Puerperal Causes	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Senility	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Suicide	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
Other Violence	26	—	—	3	8	1	2	2	—	3
Other Defined Causes	37	1	—	—	4	1	8	3	8	68
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	47
TOTALS ..	740	43	3	6	14	24	55	177	418	480

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1943 and previous years :—

YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		AT ALL AGES	
1	2	3	Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1939	61,000	1109	996	16.3	948	15.1	172	31	71	71.0	807	12.9
1940	62,500	1214	1095	16.7	1148	17.5	255	50	73	66.1	943	14.3
1941	65,500	1321	1108	16.8	1029	15.6	209	58	76	68.6	878	13.3
1942	66,020	1289	1118	17.3	888	13.7	212	49	52	46.5	725	11.2
1943	64,810	1343	1103	17.6	936	14.9	231	35	43	38.9	740	11.8
	62,770											

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 80 inquests. Of this number 29 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 51 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 8 related to children under five years of age.

Uncertified Deaths.

69 deaths were registered of persons belonging to the City in which no certificate was given by a medical man, and in which no inquest was held.

During 1942, 73 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

48 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, post-mortem examinations being made in 35 instances.

Cancer.

The number of deaths registered as due to cancer was 104, as against 107 in 1942, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Site of Disease	AGE GROUPS.														
	15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	11	5	17	10	6	8	37
Respiratory System	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other female genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Male genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Urinary organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain and Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	4
Totals	—	1	—	3	—	3	5	8	14	15	19	14	13	9	51

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1934-43.

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
68	79	83	83	83	98	97	114	107	104

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The various services outlined in previous reports continued to be available throughout the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

An abundant supply of water has been maintained in the Corporation's area of supply throughout the year.

Chemical analyses of the water are made quarterly and bacteriological examinations are made every fortnight. These continue to show that the supply is of excellent quality.

			<i>No. of Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons per head per day.</i>
1942	..	..	1,243,160,000	42.57
1943	..	..	1,211,430,000	41.48

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Date when sample was taken.	No. of Colonies in					
	0.1. M.L.		1 M.L.		10 M.L.	
	At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.
26th January ..	—	—	4	—	37	8
25th February	—	—	3	—	45	6
25th March ..	—	—	2	—	24	7
3rd May ..	1	—	12	2	133	26
27th „ ..	—	—	3	1	41	8
5th July ..	—	—	4	1	43	7
21st Sept. ..	—	—	2	—	43	7

Results of Chemical Analysis of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	6TH JAN.	27th MARCH	7th JULY	23rd SEPT.
Chlorine as Chlorides ..	1.3000	1.3000	1.2000	1.2000
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	.0287	.0551	.0431	.0345
Ammonia .. ..	.0070	.0059	.0015	.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.0060	.0055	.0061	.0068
Oxygen absorption ..	.2664	.1268	.1684	.2888
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper)	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	9.0000	14.0000	11.0000	11.0000
Temporary Hardness ..	1.2°	6.4°	5.2°	4.4°
Permanent Hardness ..	5.8°	2.4°	2.2°	3.0°
P.H. Value	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3
Appearance in two-foot tube	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion	Satisfactory	Very minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of particles of earthy matter some vegetable debris, one or two fungus growths and a few micro- organisms.	Slight deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter vegetable debris, some fungus growths, and micro- organisms	Satisfactory

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Owing to the war no new works of sewerage have been undertaken, but a scheme is in course of preparation for the construction of relief sewers for the Stanwix area of the City. Schemes for other areas are also receiving consideration in connection with post war development.

Experimental work is proceeding at the Willow Holme Sewage Disposal Works in connection with the proposed enlargement and modernisation of the present sewage works, and it is hoped that a scheme for this work will be well advanced when we are once more allowed to proceed with capital works.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Complaints were received of vermin infestation at 10 houses. In two instances the complaint was considered to be unfounded. Complete disinfection was carried out by the Department, with satisfactory results, at two houses. Tenants of the remaining six houses were visited, advised, and issued with insecticide, together with directions for its proper use. In addition, the Housing Department carried out disinfection work at five Council houses.

The furniture and effects of a further three tenants entering into Corporation houses were disinfested by the Hydrogen Cyanide Disinfection Plant.

HOUSING.

No specific action was taken under the Housing Acts during the year, but 273 inspections of 117 houses were undertaken in consequence of works required under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

During the year 1 dwelling-house was demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

To meet the special circumstances arising under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, 78 houses, which had been closed under the Housing Acts, are now occupied under short term licence. These houses are tenanted solely by persons rendered homeless as a result of enemy action.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year :—
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Privately owned houses | .. | .. | 57 | |
| Council houses | .. | .. | 134 | |
| | | | — | 191 |
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein :—
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Privately owned houses | .. | .. | 59 | |
| Council houses | .. | .. | 169 | |
| | | | — | 228 |
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein :—
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|------|------|
| Privately owned houses | .. | .. | 354 | |
| Council Houses | .. | .. | 1154 | |
| | | | — | 1508 |
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year—
- | | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|---|
| Privately owned houses | .. | 6 | |
| Council houses | .. | 3 | |
| | | — | 9 |
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year—
- | | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|---|
| Privately owned houses | .. | 1 | |
| Council houses | .. | — | |
| | | — | 1 |
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases—
- | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|
| Privately owned houses | 4 | |
| Council Houses | .. | — |
| | — | 4 |
- (d) **Number** of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding :—
- Nil.*
- (e) Other particulars with respect to overcrowding :—

Under this heading 9 cases have come under notice, but the overcrowding survey has not been maintained. With the influx of additional workers and evacuees it is probable that a number of houses are now illegally overcrowded.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 8 producers, occupying 18 sheds, are on the register. At only one of these premises is milk bottled.

79 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for the statutory bacteriological tests, and the following are the results :—

Designation of Milk.				Number Tested.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
52	<i>Samples of T.T. Milk.</i>					
	Methylene Blue Test	..	...	49	42	7
	Tests of presence of Coliform					
	Bacilli in 1/100 m.l.	..	..	52	41	11
	Inoculation for Tubercle	..	..	11	11	—
4	<i>Samples of Accredited Milk.</i>					
	Methylene Blue Test	..	..	4	—	4
	Coliform Bacilli	..	..	4	3	1
	Inoculation for Tubercle	..	..	3	3	—
1	<i>Sample of Ordinary Milk.</i>					
	Methylene Blue Test	..	..	1	—	1
	Coliform Bacilli	..	..	1	—	1
	Inoculation for Tubercle	..	..	1	1	—
10	<i>Samples of Pasteurised Milk.</i>					
	Bacteria Count	..	..	10	10	—
	Phosphatase Test	..	..	10	6	4
	Coliform Bacilli	..	..	6	2	4
12	<i>Samples of Heat Treated Milk.</i>					
	Bacteria Count	..	..	7	7	—
	Phosphatase Test	..	..	10	9	1
	Coliform Bacilli	..	..	9	2	7
	Methylene Blue Test	..	..	4	—	4
	Inoculation for Tubercle	..	..	2	2	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infected Diseases Generally.

781 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 92 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis, and 689 to other infectious diseases.

8 deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 1 death was certified as due to zymotic disease.

Table showing the Age Groups of the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1943.

	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							Total Number of cases notified.	Number of cases in- correctly notified.	Net Number of cases notified.	Number of cases removed to hospital.
	Under 1 year	1—5 years.	5—15 Years	15—25 Years	25—45 years	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.				
Scarlet Fever	—	38	104	19	6	—	—	167	5	162	101
Diphtheria	1	10	19	6	4	—	—	40	1	39	38
Erysipelas	1	1	—	1	7	12	—	22	1	21	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	3	6	3	15	9	4	40	—	40	20
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	1	1	5	7	2	17	—	17	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis..	2	—	2	7	3	—	—	14	5	9	13
Measles	6	71	28	21	13	1	—	140	5	135	30
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	1	2	21	27	14	—	65	—	65	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	4	4	10	4	3	1	27	—	27	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	3	3
Dysentery	—	1	2	1	6	1	1	12	—	12	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	20	—	20	15
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	29	139	54	—	1	—	1	224	4	220	—

Scarlet Fever.

167 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as against 92 in 1942 ; the type of the disease was mild.

In 5 instances the patient was subsequently found not to be suffering from scarlet fever.

60 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Diphtheria.

40 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 32 in 1942.

In 1 instance the patient was subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria.

Two deaths occurred at the Cumberland Infirmary and one at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. None of the patients were City residents.

Of 29 cases of Diphtheria occurring among children aged 1-15 years, 11 had previously been immunised. A minimum dose of antitoxin was given in each case, followed by speedy recovery and a complete absence of toxic symptoms.

No return case of Diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation.

During the year 2,235 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria, viz :—400 school children and 1835 pre-school children.

The position in this respect on the 31st December, 1943, was as follows :—

8,174	Children of school age immunised	=	79.3%
2,975	Do. pre-school age	do.	= 67.4%
<hr/>			
11,149	Do. 1—15 years	do.	= 75.7%

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

2 applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum, 16,000 units having been supplied.

Enteric Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Typhus or Continued Fever.

3 cases were notified as suffering from Typhoid Fever and were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; two of these being non-residents.

Smallpox.

No case was notified during the year.

Notices were received from Port Health Authorities regarding contacts with the disease who were proceeding to the area. These were kept under observation, and in no case did the disease develop.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

2 notifications of Malaria and 12 notifications of Dysentery were received. 6 patients suffering from Dysentery were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Pneumonia.

57 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 17 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 40 instances of the acute primary type.

There were 3 deaths from primary pneumonia and one from influenzal pneumonia amongst the notified cases.

Influenza.

9 deaths of residents were registered as due to influenza, as compared with 5 in 1942.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No notification of encephalitis lethargica was received.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

14 notifications of cerebro-spinal meningitis were received during the year, as against 12 in the previous year.

In 5 instances the patient was subsequently found not to be suffering from the disease.

Including cases from the Rural Areas, a total of 18 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There were 4 deaths, 2 being City residents.

Cases admitted from the Border Rural District comprised 2 Scarlet Fever, 3 Diphtheria, 2 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 1 Typhoid.

One case of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Typhoid were admitted from the Wigton Rural District.

Cases admitted from the Cumberland Infirmary of residents in areas outside the City or Border Rural District comprised 3 Diphtheria.

One case of Diphtheria was admitted from Haltwhistle and 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and 1 of Scarlet Fever from North Westmorland.

Military cases admitted comprised 16 Diphtheria, 9 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 18 Scarlet Fever, 3 Erysipelas, 15 Vincents' Angina, 10 Mumps, 26 Dysentery, 39 Measles and German Measles, 6 Chickenpox, and 19 other conditions.

36 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Other Puerperal Conditions, and 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were admitted from the area of the Cumberland County Council.

3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were admitted from the area of the Westmorland County Council.

16 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Other Puerperal Conditions were admitted from the City General Hospital, 10 of the patients being resident in the County area.

2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted from Nursing Homes in the City.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received during the year was 92; 65 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 27 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 12 additional cases, viz. :—7 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 104 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases is :—

				Males		Females
Pulmonary	..	..	..	44	..	28
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	16	..	16
			Total	60	..	44

Table showing the number of formal notifications, number of deaths and death-rate during the past five years.

Year	Formal Notifications		Number of Deaths	Death Rate
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		
1939	32	26	32	0.5
1940	54	23	47	0.7
1941	60	25	46	0.7
1942	84	32	45	0.7
1943	65	27	40	0.6

Formal Notifications.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											Total (all ages)	Total Notification
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards		
Pulmonary—													
Males ..	—	1	1	—	3	4	6	11	10	3	—	39	41
Females ..	—	—	—	1	8	6	10	—	1	—	—	26	27
Non-pulmonary													
Males ..	—	3	1	—	2	4	1	1	1	—	1	14	15
Females ..	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	13	14
Totals	1	5	4	2	15	16	18	13	13	4	1	92	97

Supplemental Return.

New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Non-pulmonary												
Males ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Totals ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	1	12

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
ath (From Local Registrars	3	1
turns (Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General	—	—
sthunous Notifications	—	1
ransfers " from other areas (other than Transfer-		
able Deaths)	4	3
ther sources if any (specify)	—	—

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 40, equal to a death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 35, or 87.5 per cent., of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.56 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
15—25	7	14	8	6	2	6	2	—
25—35	6	10	1	1	1	6	—	—
35—45	12	2	1	2	3	3	—	—
45—55	11	1	1	1	5	1	—	—
55—65	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Totals ..	44	28	16	16	17	18	2	3

The mortality rate from all forms of tuberculosis is slightly less than that of 1942, though higher than the figure for the year prior to the outbreak of War.

17.5 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification.

Period of survival after notification of persons dying during 1943 :—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non-Pulmonary	Percentage
Not notified ..	3	8.6	1	20.0
Died before notification	—	—	1	20.0
Died within 7 days	—	—	2	40.0
0—1 month ..	8	22.9	—	—
1—3 months ..	6	17.1	—	—
3—6 „ ..	5	14.3	—	—
6—9 „ ..	1	2.8	—	—
9—12 „ ..	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	5	14.3	1	20.0
2—3 „	2	5.7	—	—
3 years and upwards	5	14.3	—	—
Total	35	100.0	5	100.0

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 8. This is considerably lower than in the previous year.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 212 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 94 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 68 being pulmonary and 26 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The number of contacts examined was 30, as compared with 54 in the previous year, viz., 11 adults and 19 children ; one female adult contact was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year there were 189 pulmonary and 102 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly review there remained 209 pulmonary and 104 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

During the year 22 cases were written off the Dispensary Register as cured, 21 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 31 cases died.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients are admitted to the following institutions :—

(1) *Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.*

Throughout the year 75 cases in all were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 51 patients discharged during the year was 162 days.

(2) *City General Hospital.*

During the year 58 cases were dealt with in these beds, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 12.

(3) *Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.*

11 cases were treated here during the year. Of the 9 patients discharged the period of residence varied from 2 days to 113 weeks.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 170 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, as compared with 138 in 1942.

38 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 2 from soft chancre, 50 from gonorrhoea, 80 from non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions. 2,914 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, and 12 doses were issued during the year.

11 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action were sent on behalf of medical practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics are now held at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, on the following days :—

MEN—

Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 p.m.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—

Mondays, 2-30 p.m.

Wednesdays, 10 a.m. (commenced 19th April, 1944.)

Thursdays, 4-30 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1943.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancere		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treat- ment or observation	53	59	2	—	16	11	1	7	72	77	149
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	6	9	—	—	7	5	—	—	13	14	27
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :— Syphilis, primary	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	34
" secondary	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	18
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
" all later stages	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	18
" congenital	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
Soft Chancere	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	60	36	—	—	60	36	96
" later	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	4
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	102	99	102	201
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres	29	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	35	3	38
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	125	115	5	—	91	54	100	109	321	278	599

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal	4	7	3	—	33	25	94	103	134	135	269
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
" secondary	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" all later stages	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	14
" congenital	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	11	2	13
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	—	4	—	—	10	8	—	—	10	12	22
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	40	11	2	—	24	6	3	2	69	19	88
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	64	73	—	—	13	13	3	4	80	90	170
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	125	115	5	—	91	54	100	109	321	278	599
10. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of medical officers	1570	1496	7	—	371	282	183	236	2131	2014	4145
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation, dressing	8	—	—	—	564	168	56	—	628	168	796
Total Attendances	1578	1496	7	—	935	450	239	236	2759	2182	4941

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1943—cont.

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ..	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	5
12. Pathological Work :— (a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	Microscopical									
	For Syphilis		For Gonorrhoea							
			Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease							
	15		100							

The following is the Report of the Clinical Officer (Dr. A. C. B. McMurtrie) :—

The attendance at the V.D. Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary continued to rise and showed an increase of 1,230 over the previous year, the total attendance being 4,941.

It was found necessary to extend the time allotted to women and children by one hour a week. This additional hour was quickly filled and there is need for a further extension. Revision of the hours for men will probably be required in the near future.

Incidence of Venereal Disease.

Syphilis.—At the Cumberland Infirmary Clinic new cases in early and infectious stage were 56, compared with 39 in the previous year, and 13 in the last pre-war year (1938). Of these, 31, or more than half were women, and this is regarded as satisfactory from the point of view of checking the spread of the disease.

Of those who resided in Carlisle there was an increase of 5 to 38 (all stages of the disease).

Congenital Syphilis inevitably is now beginning to increase. In 1942 there were two new cases, in 1943 there were 7. This is a definitely preventable disease and would be eliminated if all expectant mothers suffering from Syphilis received adequate treatment. A routine Wassermann test in early pregnancy would bring the majority of cases to light and is a practical proposition.

Gonorrhoea.—Incidence appears to be much the same, there being 96 new cases compared with 94 in the previous year. Of these, 50 resided in Carlisle.

Regulation 33 B.

Under the new regulation it is the duty of a "special practitioner" (in practice the Medical Officer of the Clinic or Venereologist in the Forces) to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, the name and address of any contact of a patient found to be suffering from venereal disease.

It has been found very difficult to obtain reliable information from patients attending the Clinic. As a rule the patient does not know or professes not to know the name and address of the contact. The majority of notifications therefore come from Medical Officers of the Forces. However, 4 contacts in Carlisle were notified by the Medical Officer of the Carlisle Clinic. The total number notified in Carlisle was 14, and all were women.

Before any action can be taken under the regulations it is necessary to have two notifications of the same person. Only 3 in Carlisle were notified twice, and of these 1 attended voluntarily for treatment, and 1 under compulsion.

No prosecutions were undertaken during 1943.

It has been suggested that all contacts notified once should be visited and persuaded to attend the clinic. Such a scheme is outside the scope of the regulation, and is open to certain objections, but has been adopted in various parts of the country with apparent success.

Propaganda.

During the year an educational campaign was carried out with the co-operation of the Central Council of Health Education. Posters have been exhibited in factories, workshops, railway stations, etc., and educational films have been shown in the cinemas. In addition advertisements have been inserted in the local press and lectures to various audiences

given. The advertising campaign in the national press was undertaken by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Central Council of Health Education. All this has resulted in a very large number of people seeking advice at the clinics. As might be expected the majority of these had nothing wrong with them, but undoubtedly a certain number were brought under treatment, who might otherwise have escaped attention.

Future Developments.

Obviously when demobilisation begins the attendance at the Infirmary, especially of men, will rapidly increase and additional time will have to be given.

New methods of treatment after the war, not at present available, may shorten the duration of treatment. In particular the new drug, Penicillin, for the treatment of Gonorrhoea will probably come into use and may be used for Syphilis too. The Kettering Hypertherm for selected cases of both diseases is also a thing of the future, but is very costly and requires a highly trained staff. The provision of beds would be essential.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,386 notifications of births, being 41 more than in 1942, were received during the year ; 1,344 of these related to live-births, and 42 to still-births ; 1,301 notifications were by midwives, and 75 by a doctor or by a person living in the house. In addition, in 10 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Corporation Health Visitors :—

Primary visits in connection with the notification of		
births	1,162	
Re-visits to children between :—		
0—1 year	3,054	
1—5 years	10,345	
	<hr/>	13,399
Total number of routine visits to children	14,561	
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons		
other than the parents	82	
Visits to expectant mothers :—		
Primary	246	
Re-visits	306	
	<hr/>	552
Visits in connection with :—		
Deaths of children under 1 year	33	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	
Diarrhoea	14	
Bronchitis	65	
Broncho-pneumonia	17	
Acute Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia	39	
Suspected Venereal Disease	5	
Measles—		
Under 5 years	67	
Over 5 years	33	
Re-visits	17	
	<hr/>	117

Whooping Cough—

Under 5 years	..	..	..	243	
Over 5 years	..	..	..	95	
Re-visits	..	..	..	130	
				—	468
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	2
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	14
Mumps	..	..	..	..	8
German Measles	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to Child Welfare Centre		..	..	..	33

Inspection of Midwives.

33 midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, and were engaged in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, Nursing Homes, Public Institutions, Private Practice, or by the District Nursing Association. Of these, 3 removed from the City during the year.

During the year the Domiciliary Midwives attended 336 cases as midwives, and 98 cases as maternity nurses.

Corporation Maternity Home.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Maternity Home :—

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1942	..	10
Admitted during year	.. .. .	368
	— — —	378

Average duration of stay	.. .. .	10.8 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	.. ..	346
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	.. ..	10
Total number of confinements	.. ..	356
Number of cases admitted after delivery	.. ..	2
Abortion, miscarriage	.. ..	—
Number of cases treated ante-natally only	.. ..	10
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	.. ..	2

Medical help was called for in connection with 45 deliveries. The most important abnormalities were :—

Pre-Eclampsia	6	Breech Presentation ..	4
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	2	Adherent Placenta ..	7
		Prolonged Labour ..	9

Obstetrical operations were performed as follows :—

Forceps	7	Induction of Labour—	
Manual Removal of Placenta	4	Rupture of Membranes	7
Repair of perineum ..	49		

There were 6 still-births in the following circumstances :—

Macerated Twin	1	Monsters	2
Primiparous Breech ..	1	Cause Unknown	1
Congenital Ascites ..	1		

Seven deaths occurred before the age of ten days, and the causes were as follows, :—

Congenital Heart and transposition of Viscera ..	1
Prematurity	4
Pneumonia	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1

City General Hospital—Maternity Wards.

During the year 325 patients were admitted to the Maternity Wards at the City General Hospital. Of these, 146 were City cases and 179 from the County and other areas.

The number of cases delivered by midwives was 182 (88 City and 94 County patients), and by doctors 69 (26 City and 43 County). 59 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment only (27 City and 32 County).

Medical help was called for in connection with 69 deliveries.

Five maternal deaths occurred during the year (3 City and 2 County patients).

19 stillbirths (6 City and 13 County) and 15 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth (6 City and 9 County) occurred during the year.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinic at George Street Maternity Home was 3,693, or 130 more than last year; 554 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 1,722, an average of 3.1 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 6.7. 76 cases were found at the ante-natal clinic to present some abnormality.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic held for cases booked by the Domiciliary Midwives, 1,940 attendances were made. 315 cases were seen by the Doctor, including 275 first visits.

Post-natal Clinic.

On discharge from Hospital patients are given a card showing the date when they are expected to attend the post-natal clinic; during the year 139 availed themselves of this service.

Infant Welfare Centres.

During the year a total of 829 children attended the Welfare Centres for the first time. 639 of these were of children under one year on the date of their first attendance, and 190 between the ages of one and five years.

The number of children under five years who attended the Centres during the year was 1,387. At the end of the year 539 of these were under one year of age, and 848 over one year.

Forty-two cases were referred to Dr. R. J. Leslie Fraser, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 23 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment.

One hundred and one children received operative treatment in the City General Hospital for diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

Thirty-three cases were treated for Minor Ailments at the School Clinic.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 42, as compared with 40 in 1942. Of this number 16 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City, a large proportion of which were in connection with difficult deliveries. The total still-birth rate was 30.3 per 1,000, or 6.1 per 1,000 less than in 1942. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 18.7 per 1,000, 5.8 per 1,000 less than in 1942.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 43, giving a net infant mortality rate of 32.0 per 1,000, 8.3 per 1,000 less than for 1942. 25 or 58.1 per cent. of the total occurred before the age of four weeks, and 11 of these were due to prematurity.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 40, or 32.4 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 3, equal to rate a of 27.5 per, 1,000.

Infant Mortality,
with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various seasons, of children under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE							MONTH												Total Deaths under One Year		
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Wks. & under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October		November	December
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	19 1	4 —	1 —	— —	24 1	3 —	6 2	3 —	4 —	5 —	5 1	4 1	4 —	5 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	2 —	2 —	5 —	3 1	40 3
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Diaphragmatic Hernia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised Peritonitis ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ..	10	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	11
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Debility ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ..	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Streptococcal Septicæmia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Injury at birth ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTALS ..	20	4	1	—	25	3	8	3	4	5	6	5	4	5	1	1	3	2	2	5	4	43

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 109, being 81.2 per 1,000 registered births, or 21.5 per 1,000 more than in 1942.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 82 visits as Infant Protection Visitors to children nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents :—

Number of foster-parents on the Register at the					
end of the year	..	..	..	..	22
Number of children on the Register :—					
(a) At the end of the year	..	..	..	..	24
(b) Who died during the year	..	..	..	..	—
(c) On whom inquests were held during the					
year	..	..	..	..	—

Maternal Mortality.

Ten maternal deaths occurred within the City, but only five of the deaths were of persons who resided within the City.

The remaining five were of residents in the County Area.

The certified causes of death of the City residents were as follows :—

1. Staphylococcal Septicaemia due to septic abortion, such abortion having been criminally procured by some person unknown in circumstances amounting to murder. P.M.
2. Post partum haemorrhage.
3. Septic abortion. Septicaemia. P.M.
4. 1a. Paralytic Ileus.
b. Generalised Peritonitis.
c. Caesarean Section.
11. Pyelo Nephritis.
5. 1a. Necrosis of Pituitary gland.
b. Anaemia.
c. Incomplete abortion. P.M.

The mortality rate was 3.6 per 1,000 total births. The average for the five years period ended 1943 was 2.76, and the figures for the separate years are as follows :—

1939	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
1940	..	..	..	..	..	5.3
1941	..	..	..	..	..	0.73
1942	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
1943	..	..	..	..	..	3.6

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 15 of which were treated in hospitals. Five of the cases notified came from other areas to have their confinements in Carlisle.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by Medical practitioners. In 5 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result. Three cases were treated in hospital, and the Nurses of the District Nursing Association undertook the treatment of the remaining cases under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths during treatment	Number still under treatment at end of the year
Notified	Treated						
	At Home	In Hospital					
8	5	3	8	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 599 visits to cases of zymotic diseases ; the number of visits in this connection being 1,006 less than in 1942.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit a report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1943.

The information is tabulated in accordance with war-time practice.

Yours obediently,

W. HANSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

The number of statutory notices served during the year was 3, together with 198 preliminary. At the end of the year works required by 109 notices were still incomplete. The following are the particulars of the notices served :—

Public Health Acts—

Preliminary	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total							201
No. of Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	219

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected	(Ordinary)	..	..	..	430
„	„	<i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	..	..	258
„	„	<i>re</i> Water Supply	..	..	15
„	„	Dirty Conditions	..	..	54
„	„	Animals kept	..	..	11
„	„	Sanitary Accommodation	..		73
„	„	Nuisances	..	..	385
„	„	<i>re</i> Accommodation of Evacuees			133
No. of Complaints investigated		..	..	..	219
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)				..	508
No. of Smoke Observations		..	..	..	2
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes			..	..	148
„	„	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.		..	11
„	„	Entertainment Houses		..	43
„	„	Schools	..	..	10
„	„	Factories with Mechanical Power			347
„	„	Factories without Mechanical Power			48
„	„	Meat Preparation Premises	..		45
„	„	Bakehouses—ordinary	..		90
„	„	Bakehouses—basement	..		3
„	„	Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	..		29
„	„	Shops (Meat and other Foods)			386
„	„	Dairies	..	..	114
„	„	Cowsheds	..	..	38
„	„	Slaughter-houses	..	..	510
„	„	Markets	..	..	83
„	„	Fried Fish Shops	..	..	12
„	„	Offensive Trade Premises	..		11
„	„	Stable Premises	..	..	9
„	„	Drains	..	..	246
„	„	Refuse Tips	..	..	44
„	„	Lavatories and Urinals	..		53
„	„	Watercourses	..	..	12
„	„	Common Lodging-houses	..		11
„	„	<i>re</i> Rats and Mice Destruction Act			93
„	„	<i>re</i> Offensive Accumulations	..		46
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections		..	..	..	854

WORKS EXECUTED.				<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
				<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>
HOUSES :—					
Disinfected	..	..	..	—	.. 203
Yards paved or repaired	..	..	..	3	.. ..
Spouting fixed or repaired	..	..	..	16	.. 2
Provided with a sufficient water supply;					
and burst water services repaired	..	..	..	4	.. 2
Cleansed and disinfested	..	..	..	9	.. 1
Spouting disconnected from drain	..	..	..	2	.. —
FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER :—					
Sanitary Accommodation improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
„	„	..	..	4	.. —
„	„	..	..	2	.. —
„	„	..	..	1	.. —
„	„	..	..	1	.. —
Factories without mechanical power—					
Sanitary accommodation improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
BAKEHOUSES :—					
Sanitary accommodation improved,	..	..	..	2	.. —
Cleansed and lime-washed	..	..	..	11	.. 6
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	—	.. 1
Premises structurally improved	..	..	..	—	.. 2
Hot water provided	..	..	..	—	.. 1
ENTERTAINMENT HALLS :—					
New seating installed	..	..	..	—	.. 1
RESTAURANT KITCHENS :—					
Structurally improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
Cleansed and re-decorated	..	..	..	5	.. —
Cooking facilities improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—					
New concrete tank for reception of	..	..	..	—	.. 1
drainage from manure pit	..	..	..	—	.. 1

By Without
Notice. Notice.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER :—

Dairies—

Walls limewashed and premises cleansed	—	..	4
Metal chimney stack erected	..	—	1

Byres—

Walls limewashed and premises cleansed	—	..	18
Middens removed to suitable positions	2	..	—

MEAT PREPARATION PREMISES :—

Cleansed and limewashed or painted	3	..	4
Sanitary accommodation improved	..	—	1
Structurally improved or altered	..	2	2
Meat boiler repaired and re-set	..	—	1
Ceiling repaired	..	2	—
Washing facilities improved	..	—	2
Modern pickling tanks installed	..	—	1

DRAINAGE :—

Constructed (new)	..	..	..	3	..	—
Re-constructed (old)	..	..	..	9	..	3
Cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	42	..	5
Opened out for inspection	..	..	..	8	..	—
Inspection chambers installed	..	..	..	1	..	—
Self-cleansing gullies provided	..	..	..	3	..	1
Smoke, chemical or water-tested	..	..	..	—	..	8
Old drains sealed	..	..	..	2	..	—
Drains ventilated	..	..	..	1	..	—

By Without
Notice. Notice.

SINKS AND OTHER SANITARY FITTINGS :—

New sinks fixed	2	..	—
Bath or W.H.B's. fixed	2	..	—
Waste pipes disconnected from drains or repaired	7	..	—

WATER-CLOSETS :—

Repaired or cleansed	16	..	1
Provided with sufficient water supply ..	5	..	—
New cisterns fixed	5	..	—
Cisterns repaired	6	..	1
Soil pipes repaired or provided	1	..	—
Pedestal W.C's. provided for other types	4	..	1
New W.C's. provided	7	..	1
W.C's. abolished	1	..	—

URINALS :—

Cleansed	—	..	22
Repaired	1	..	—

NUISANCES :—

Arising from the keeping of swine or other animals, abated	4	..	—
Arising from the emission of smoke, abated	3	..	1

SHOPS :—

Works to maintain a suitable temperature	1	..	—
Washing facilities improved	1	..	—

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS AND DEPOSITS OF REFUSE :—

Removed	17	..	—
-----------------	----	----	---

STABLE PREMISES :—

Cleansed	1	..	—
Accumulation of manure removed ..	1	..	—

By *Without*
Notice. *Notice.*

FISH FRYING PREMISES :—

Sanitary conditions improved	1	..	—
Cleansed	1	..	—
Painted and limewashed	1	..	—

STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES :—

Cleansed	1	..	4
------------------	---	----	---

COURTS AND LANES :—

Cleansed and walls lime washed	2	..	3
Surface repaired	1	..	—
Drains cleansed and repaired	3	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Not classified above	16	..	—
------------------------------	----	----	---

DWELLING-HOUSES :—

Circulation of air provided or improved ..	1	..	—
Rendered free from dampness	5	..	2
Roofs re-constructed or repaired ..	28	..	5
Stairs repaired	1	..	—
Internal walls and ceilings plastered and repaired	16	..	1
Fireplaces repaired	6	..	2
New fireplaces provided	8	..	2
Windows repaired	16	..	9
New windows provided	1	..	3
Floors repaired or re-laid	9	..	2
Chimneys repaired or pointed	7	..	3
Doors and casings repaired	7	..	2
New doors provided	1	..	2
Provided with proper food store	—	..	1
„ scullery	—	..	1
New kitchen range installed	—	..	1
Outbuildings repaired	1	..	—
Wash-house boiler repaired	1	..	—
External walls cement rendered or painted	3	..	1
Dangerous wall re-built	1	..	—
Closed voluntarily	—	..	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The foods sampled were representative, and special attention was given to certain articles of food which had caused comment or were suspect for any reason.

The introduction of the Milk Distribution Scheme effected some changes in the sampling of milk, in that samples were taken at reception depots by other authorities. The 18 samples of milk submitted by this Department were mixed milk, and all were satisfactory.

There was no adulteration of any kind during the year, hence it was not necessary to warn any vendor or institute any legal proceedings.

The following are the particulars relating to samples submitted to the Public Analyst :—

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	18	18	—
Vinegar	3	3	—
Butter and Fats	12	12	—
Jams and Jelly	2	2	—
Beverages	2	2	—
Cereals and Cake Mixtures	14	14	—
Food Substitutes	4	4	—
Condiments and Flavourings	8	8	—
Tea and Coffee	9	9	—
Meat and Fish Products ..	7	7	—
Sausage	3	3	—
Gelatine	2	2	—
Miscellaneous	10	10	—
Total ..	94	94	—

APPENDICES.

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past three years :—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1941	4,833	43,975	2,513	1,171	52,492
1942	3,949	43,209	1,608	385	49,151
1943	4,602	34,094	2,369	177	41,242

L. M. & S. and L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No killing.

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1941	—	—	—	89,560	89,560
1942	—	—	—	53,025	53,025
1943	—	—	—	53,031	53,031

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered	No. Affected.	Percentage.	Amount unfit for food.		
				Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Offal.
Cows	1299	379	29.2	51	67	261
Other Cattle	3303	199	6.0	10	11	178
Calves	2369	15	0.6	13	1	1
Pigs	177	7	4.0	1	6	—
Total	7148	600		75	85	440

Table showing number of Carcasses and Part Carcasses condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DISEASE OR CONDITIONS	Unfit for Food.							
	Whole Carcasses.				Part Carcasses.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Inflammatory diseases :—								
Pneumonia, Pleurisy,								
Peritonitis, etc. . .	5	4	2	8	6	69	1	1
Febrile condition, Ill-set . .	12	41	1	12	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem putrefaction . .	3	21	2	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	13	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries, Accidents, &c. . .	4	6	—	3	83	40	15	9
Malnutrition	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia, Jaundice . .	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	3	—	—	4	14	1	1
Arthritis	2	9	—	—	6	52	5	—
Immaturity, Foetal	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Navel ill and Joint ill . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	2	12	—	1	2	—	—	—
Uraemia, Odour, Bone taint	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mastitis	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Septic metritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Johne's Disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Swine Erysipelas and								
Urticaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Black Quarter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Lymphadenitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sæpraemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole Carcasses	73	178	7	51	—	—	—	—
Part Carcasses	—	—	—	—	110	179	26	12

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following table shows the amount of food declared to be unfit for consumption during 1943 :—

				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.							
Beef	..	..	..	31	11	3	10
Offals	..	..	..	22	5	1	18
Mutton	..	..	..	3	10	1	22
Offals	..	..	..	—	19	3	12
Veal	..	..	..	1	6	3	23
Offals	..	..	..	—	6	1	18
Pork	..	..	..	—	14	—	9
Offals	..	..	..	—	—	3	14
				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
				60	15	3	14

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
Pork	..	..	..	10	—	—	8
Offals	..	..	..	1	17	2	24
				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
				11	17	3	4

OTHER SOURCES.				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
Beef	..	..	..	—	3	3	11
Mutton	..	..	..	—	—	3	11
Pork	..	..	..	1	19	2	—
Fish and Game	..	..	..	2	5	2	23
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	—	19	2	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	10	17	3	7
(Cereals, Veg's. &c.)				Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
				16	7	1	1
Total				89	—	3	19

Other tinned foods :—3,505 tins.

NOTE.—The services of the inspectors were constantly in demand at military depots, N.A.A.F.I., etc., to certify the fitness or otherwise of tinned and other foods. The results of these examinations are not recorded here, as the food was not intended for civilian consumption. Items under "miscellaneous" include large consignments of food stuffs in transit on the railway or in stores.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	347	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	48	2	—
*OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL	395	8	—

2.—Defects found,

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	9	16	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7):				
Insufficient	3	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	6	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
TOTAL ..	20	24	—	—

Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK,	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110.					
	List received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con- tractors	Work- men.		Con- tractors	Work- men.
Wearing Apparel :						
Making, &c. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	2	—	—	—

